

GRAUSTARK

#316

1973EB, 1973BC, 1973BQ, 1973BS, 74.12a

24 August 1974

1973BS

"Fall 1909"

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WINS!

Following "Spring 1909" moves, Austria-Hungary retreated A Mun-Boh.

ENGLAND (Drakert): F Liv holds; F Nth S AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN A St-P-Nwy.

FRANCE (Ianham): A Pic-Tus; F Lvo & F Tyr S A Pic-Tus; A Mar-Pic; F Ion-Gro; F Mid-Wes; A Pic-Bal; A Mun holds.

GERMANY (G. Tesser): A Kie & A Ruh S FRENCH A Mun; F Don S A Kie.

ITALY (Murray): No moves received. F Aeg holds; F Smy dislodged and annihilated.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (Lariton): A St-E-Nwy; A Mes-St-P; A Boh-Mun; A Ber & A Sil S A Boh-Mun; A Pru S A Ber; A Vie-Tyr [sic; no such unit exists]; A Ank-Smy; A Con S A Ank-Smy; A Bul S A Con; F Adr-Ion; F Gro S F Adr-Ion; A Nap holds; F Rom S A Nap; A Von-Pic; A Tir S A Von-Pic; A Tri not ordered, holds.

RUSSIA (Roif): F Bal-Swe; A Nwy S F Bal-Swe.

The Austro-Hungarian A Tir is annihilated, and Russia retreats A Nwy-Pic; the French F Ion is also dislodged. Underlined moves are not possible. The High Combatant Powers now control the following supply centers:

ENGLAND: Liv, Lon. (2)

FRANCE: Bal, Bro, Edi, Mar, Mun, Par, Per, Spa, Tin. (9)

GERMANY: Don, Hol, Kie. (3)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Ank, Ber, Bud, Bul, Con, Gro, Mos, Nap, Nwy, Rom, Rum, St-P, Sor, Sov, Smy, Tri, Von, Vie, War. (19)

RUSSIA: Swe. (1)

Michael Lariton, playing Austria-Hungary, has a majority of the 34 supply centers and has won. See the next issue for his review of 1973BS.

1973BQ

"Fall 1908"

BIG RED MACHINE TAKES PARIS

FRANCE (Kollmer): F Nth S AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN A Bol-Hol; A Pic-Bal; A Cas-Spa; F Mid-Wes; F Lvo & F Nar S F Mid-Wes.

GERMANY (Burce): A Ruh-Kie; A Hol S A Ruh-Kie; F Nwy S F Swe; F Swe S F Nwy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (McGuistion): A Bol-Hol; A Ber S TURKISH A Kie; A Mun-Ruh; A Von-Pic; A Pic-Mar; A Fir-Swe; A Don S A Fir-Swe; A St-P-Nwy; A Rum-Gal; A Sev-Mos; A Ber-Par; F Gro holds; F-Tyr S TURKISH F Tir-Lvo.

TURKEY (De Prieco): A Kie S AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN A Bol-Hol; F Tir-Lvo; F Tun-Nar; F Wes S F Tun-Nar; F Ion-Rum; F East-Ion; F Smy-Eas; F Aeg & F Bal (sic.) hold.

Underlined moves are not possible. The German A Hol and the French F Lvo are annihilated; by a conditional order Germany retreats F Swe-Ska. The High Combatant Powers now control the following Supply Centers:

FRANCE: Bal, Bro, Edi, Liv, Lon, Per, Spa. (7)

GERMANY: Nwy. (1)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Bud, Ber, Don, Bro, Hol, Mar, Mos, Mun, Par, Rum, St-P, Sor, Swe, Tri, Von, Vie, War. (17)

TURKEY: Ank, Bul, Con, Kie, Nap, Rom, Sov, Smy, Tin. (9)

Austria-Hungary may build 3 new units and France may build 14. Germany must remove 2 units. The deadline for these "Winter 1908" moves is NOON, SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1974.

BRITANNY, NOBLE ROLAND RIBES AGAIN. RALLY TO THE DEFENSE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE HAS BLOWN THE HORN OF WAR. RALLY AGAINST THE INFIDEL.

BILBAO (DRAF): Did rather Basque in the end.

USQUE AD ANNUM CROCODILIS

Phase	I. Dority	II. Rome	III. Holland	IV. Lichten
Af- In all games: RM10 AgA; RM5 AsB; 2B HsA; RM8 PeB; RM15 PrC; RM20	11D: Gr5B GcB*; Gr25B Gr25B GrB*(Iy); GrB*(Ag); Gr20B Gr20B ItA*; RM1 ItA*; Gr2B IyB; Pr4B PrC; RM2 SIA; RM6 ThA.	No moves rec'd. 11L AfC, 11L GcB, 3L IyA, 11L SIA, & 11L ThA hold.	RM2 BrB; Sc3B DaA*; Gr12B GaA*; Gr ScA. See also individual columns: Sc4B AfC*; Gr25B Sc4B AfC*; Gr25B GrB*(Ag); Gr20B GrB*(It); SIA; RM1 ThA. Pr10B PrB; RM2 SIA; RM3 ThA.	2L SyC-AsA-ThB-ThA; 11L SyC-AsA-GcB-ItA; 2L SIA hold, 1N in ItA. ThA; 2L vs. RM1 2:1 (3), Ex. -11L, RM1. ItA; 1L vs. Gr1N 1:1 (4)-.
11E: No moves rec'd. 2D ThB hold.	11F: Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.
11G: Nonc.	Nonc.	(5), Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.
11H: Cy. Pr:Ar, Ms, Sy.	Af, Cy, Gc, Iy, Sy. Th. Pr:Ar, Ms.	Cy, Gc. Pr:Ar, Ms, Sy.	Cy, Gc, Iy, Sy, Th. Pr:Ar, Ms.	
11J: -Gr1B HsA, -Gr1B IyB.	-Gr1B HsA.	-Gr1B HsA, -Gr1B IyB.	-Gr1B HsA.	
11K: 172-1-4-169 Pr:187-20-8-199	241-25-14-252 Pr:217-12-229	68-6-8-66 Pr:243-20-20-273	110-24-20-4-110 Pr:217-12-229	
11L: Nonc. (12-10L; 13-5B; 14-1B;	Nonc. (12-5L; 13-12B)	Nonc. (12-8L & 2B)	4L ThB. (13-4L & 12B)	
11M: Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	SIA; SIA.	
12A: (1), Nonc. In all games augment RM2 BrB. See also individual games: RM2 SIA, RM4 ThA	RM4 ThA	RM2 SIA		
12B: Gr25B GrB-IyC-IyA-GcB.	Gr25B GrB-IyC-IyA. Raise 4M in IyA.	Gr25B GrB-IyC-GcB; Pr10B PrB-PrC. PrC; RM15 vs. Pr10B 1:1 (1), Ex. -Pr5B.	Gr25B GrB-IyC; raise 1M in IyA, 2M IyB, 1M IyC.	
12C: Nonc.	IyA: Gr25B vs. 3L & 4M 3:1 (4), Ex. -3L, 4M, Gr4B. SIA; RM1 vs. 1L 2:1 (6)-	Nonc.	IyC: Gr25B vs. 1M 6:1 (3), Ex. -M1;	
12B: (2,5), Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	

In Game III, Go was under Roman control in Phases 10H and 11H; the Roman treasury totals have been adjusted accordingly. The RM4 in AsB in Game I should have been augmented to RM5 in Phase 11A. The loyal Militia raised in Phase 12B of Game II is based on a conditional order given in an earlier move. The two GrB groups in GcB in Game I have merged, and their new destination is Cy unless Cy revolts in Phase 13A. In Game II the excess GrB units in Iy have Gc as their "richest province" unless a revolt occurs in 13A. In Game IV, the conditions are met in the rules for a GrN to arise when Rome re-invades Italy, and this occurs in Phase 11E.

UP TO THE ASS IN CROCODILES

Phase	V. Paulson	VI. Scensny	VII. Scher	VIII. Ver Ploek
Af-	In all games: RML0 AgA; RM2 BrB; RM5 AsB; Gr25B GrB*(It); RM3 IyB; Pr6B PrC; RML SIA; RM3 ThA.	RM5 AsB; Gr25B GrB*(It); RM2 IyB; RM1 IyC; Gr1BP IyC(Go); Pr2BP PoA; Pr6B PrC; RM2 SIA; RML ThA.	Sc3B DaA*; Gr12B GaA*; Gr25B GrB*(As); Gr20B ItA*; Gr4 BP IyB*(Go); Gr6B IyC*; Gr9B IyC*(Go); RM2 SIA; RM3 ThA; Pr6B PrC.	Gr25B GaA*; Gr25B AsB; Gr25B GrB*(It); RML IyB; RML IyC; Pr6B PrC; RM2 SIA; RML ThA.
11B:	1L AfB-AfC-SIA; 1L PtB-ItA-SIA; 2L ItB-ItA-IyA; 3L IyB, 1L IyC, 1L SIA & 3L ThB hold.	1L ItA holds; 2L GoB-ThA; 3L ItA-SIA.	1L ThA-ThB; 2L GaA & 3L ThA hold.	1L AfB-AfC-SIA; 1L AfB-AfC; 1L IyC-ItA-SIA; 1L GoB-ItA-SIA; 2L IyB-ThA; 1L GoB-ThA; 1L ItA holds.
11F:	SIA; 3L vs. RML 3:1 (6)-; IyB; 3L vs. RML 1:1 (4)-.	SIA; 3L vs. RML 1:1 (6)-; ThA; 2L vs. RML 2:1 (3), Ex. -1L, RML.	ThA; 3L vs. RML 1:1 (3), Ex. -3L, RM3.	SIA; 3L vs. RML 1:1 (6)-; ThA; 3L vs. RML 3:1 (3), Ex. -RML.
11G:	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.
11H:	Af, Cy, Go, It, Sy, Pr1Ar, Ma.	Cy, Go, It, Sy, Th, Pr1Ar, Ma.	Af, As, Cy, Go, Sy, Th, Pr1Ar, Ma.	Cy, Go, It, Sy, Th, Pr1Ar, Ma.
11J:	-Gr1B HsA.	-Gr1B HsA. -Gr1 BP IyC.	-Gr1B HsA.	-Gr1B HsA.
11K:	198+38-24-212 Pr:157+12-12=157	257+38-10-285 Pr:159+12-10=161	160+34-9=185 Pr:157+12-12=157	168+38-19=187 Pr:157+12-12=157
11L:	Nonc. (12-6B)	Nonc. (12-4B; 13-7L, 2B; 14-1B)	1L SyC. (12-6B; 13-8L)	1L ItA. (12-6B; 13-3L)
11M:	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.
12A:	(1), Nonc.	In all games augment RML IyC.	RM2 BrB. See also RM2 SIA.	individual games, RML IyB, RML IyC.
12B:	Gr25B GrB-IyC.	Gr25B GrB-IyC. Gr25B vs. RM2, 6:1 (5), Ex. -RM2, Gr1B.	Gr25B GrB-IyC. IyA-GoB; Gr4BP IyB-IyA-GoB; Gr9B IyC-IyA-GoB. Raise 1M GoB & 2M GaA.	Gr25B GrB-IyC. Gr25B vs. RM2, 6:1 (5), Ex. -RM2, Gr1B.
12C:	IyC: Gr25B vs. 1L Nonc. 6:1 (3)-		GoB:Gr34B vs. 1M Nonc. 6:1 (3), Ex. -1M.	
12D:	(2,5), Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.	Nonc.

The deadline for 541 AD orders is NOON, SATURDAY 7 SEPTEMBER 1974. In Game V., I neglected to report a 1:1 attack in IyB by RM3 on 3L in Phase 11C. The number was (1), but "1:1" against a Roman Legion is a "No Effect". (See also Phase 12C in the same game.) In Game VII, the 2 GoB groups in GoB have combined, and now have As as their new destination; the Gr4BP remains in Go. Note that only Barbarians may be bribed; this does not include Paraians, or rebellious Legions or Militia which were originally Roman. Thus, RMs may be bribed in SI but not in Iy.

In the Fall of Rome tourney moves printed on the previous two pages, there were a couple of omissions. In Game I., another 2B arc technically scheduled to be rebuilt on the 15th turn. And in Game V., Phase 120, the RM3 in IyB attacked the Roman 3L at 1:1, (5), no change.

III - Empress Iohannus was shocked to learn that the people of Egypt and Thracæ feel so much against the Romans that they must revolt. Troops have been sent in to quash this threat.

VIII - Carnage and strife. Still, it could be worse. Unlike our esteemed gamesmaster, we didn't buy one of the last tickets on the Titanic. And one final erratum, after the press releases. In Phase 11H of Game VIII, Rome also controls Africa. Rome's treasury balance in Phase 11K of that game is accordingly 191, not 187.

NEW POSTAL ORIGINS GAME BEGINS

In response to public demand, GRAUSTARK begins a new postal game of Avalon-Hill's Origins of World War II, designed by James Dunnigan. The version was determined by players' vote, as described in #313; the vote was Anti-Bolshevik Crusade 16, Historical 13, Aggressive British-US 12, Aggressive French 9, Aggressive French-British 5, Mixed 2.

This game has been assigned the designation 74.12a by Herb Baronts, and players should use this designation in correspondence. Players are: USA: John Hendry, 101 Thatcher Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002

FRANCE: Kenneth C. Potts, 1223 Glen Terrace, Glassboro, N. J. 08028

BRITAIN: Mike Lariton, 10 Mandy Lane, Rochester, N. Y. 14625; 716-381-6613

RUSSIA: Evan Jones, P. O. Box 551, 31 McAllister Dr., New Orleans, La. 70118

GERMANY: Mark Zimmermann, 6812 Langston Dr., Austin, Texas 78723

The deadline for "Spring 1935" moves is NOON, SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1974. Two additional entries have been received for a second new game of Origins. If I get a full board by 5 October I'll run that game also; if not I'll refund the entry fees. See GRAUSTARK #313, p. 12, for information on how to enter a game of postal Origins. The entry fee is \$5.

FIRST POSTAL FRIGATE GAMES BEGIN

Two GRAUSTARK games of postal Frigate, announced in #314, have been filled. Scenarios and players are:

LIZARD: French: Bill Drakert, 159 Chelsea Rd., White Plains, N. Y. 10603
British: Robert Eison, 83-35 116th St., Kew Gardens, N. Y. 11415

CAPE FEAR: British: Matthew Diller, 8507 Avon St., Jamaica, N. Y. 11432
Americans: Bill Drakert, address above

The deadline for the first moves is NOON, SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1974. However, the Gamesmaster would appreciate it if moves for postal Frigate could come in a little earlier, so that GRAUSTARK could be prepared faster. Other entrants will be placed in games as soon as opponents appear. The entry fee is \$5; see #314, p. 6, and also p. 11 of this issue for details of how to play Frigate by mail.

THE MINISTRY OF MISCELLANY

John Beshara announces that the "Fall 1916" adjudications of 1971BG are postponed to the next issue of GRAUSTARK.

Sometime this month, GRAUSTARK readers received complimentary copies of DAGON #78. I publish DAGON in a local science-fiction club which meets on alternate Fridays; #79 will come out on 13 September. Anybody who wants to get DAGON regularly should send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope, which I will send back with enough DAGONS to use up the full amount of the postage, as soon as the envelope is filled.

1973BB

5

"Fall 1912"

HO HUM

ENGLAND (Eisen): F Mid-Wes; F Nar S F Mid-Wes; F Spa(s.c.)-Lyo; A Gal-Spa; F Bri-Mid; F Nth-Eng; A Bal holds.

FRANCE (Strauss): A Bur-Mar; F Lyo-Tus; F Pie S F Lyo-Tus.

ITALY (Heuer): A Tyr S A Vie; A Vie S A Tyr; A Ven-Tus; F Tun S F Wes; F Wes S F Tun.

RUSSIA (Honig): F Ska-Nwy; F Hol & F Sev hold; F Kia S F Hol; A Mos & A Ukr S F Sev; A Mun & A Gal S A Boh; A Sil S A Gal; A Boh S A Mun.

TURKEY (Paulson): F Arm-Sev; F Bla & A Bul S F Rum; F Rum S F Arm-Sev; A Ser S A Tri; A Bud S ITALIAN A Vie; A Tri S ITALIAN A Tyr; F Alb-Ion; F Tyr S ITALIAN A Ven-Tus.

Underlined moves are not possible. The High Combatant Powers control the same supply centers that they did after "Fall 1911" (see GRAUSTARK #313) except that Munich has gone from France to Russia. Accordingly, France must remove one unit and Russia may build one. These orders should be phoned in at once, and all players will be informed. In order to facilitate these builds, they should be sent in within a week of this issue's publication date. The deadline for "Spring 1913" moves is NOON, SATURDAY 14 NOVEMBER 1974.

1973BC

"Spring 1909"

TURKS RETAKE MOSCOW AND NAPLES, LOSE ROME

ENGLAND (Kelly): A Lon-Den; F Nth C A Lon-Den; A Liv-Yor; A St.P-Liv; F Bal & F Bot S A St.P-Liv; A Mos S A St.P-Liv; A Bor & F Bar not ordered, hold.

FRANCE (Model): A Sil-Mun; A Mun-Bur; A Kis & A Ruh S A Sil-Mun; A Flo-Ven; F Lyo-Wes; F Mar-Lyo; F Nap-Rom; F Tyr S F Nap-Rom; A Tus S F Nap-Rom.

ITALY (Paul): F Tun S FRENCH F Tyr-Ion.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (Lipton): A War S TURKISH A Liv-Mos; A Pru-Bor; A Ven-Tus; A Boh-Mun; A Gal-Ukr; A Tyr-Ven; A Tri S A Tyr-Ven.

TURKEY (Carroll): A Liv-Mos; A Sev S A Liv-Mos; A Apu-Nap; F Rom S A Adu-Nap; F Ion S A Adu-Nap; F Aeg-Ion; F Geo S F Aeg-Ion.

Underlined moves are not possible. England retreats A Mos-St.P. and the Turkish F Rom is annihilated. For John Carroll's new address see below. The deadline for "Fall 1909" moves is NOON, SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER 1974.

LONDON to PARIS: Since you're going to start retreating, why don't we just try to get a 4 way draw vote, and call it quits. What's the difference in having an army behind the lines in Paris, and one in Burgundy; it is out of play, either way.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Herbert Baronts, 1142 S. 96th St., Zeeland, Mich. 49464

Loe Burwasser, #21, 2760 Hampshire Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106

John Carroll, Apt. Q-12, 424 Waupolani Dr., State College, Penn. 16801

Bradley W. Smith, PM2, 11913 Winterthur Lane, Reston, Va. 22091

Brenton Van Ploeg, PM4, 2715 Mgertail Ave., Coconut Grove, Fla. 33133

See also new addresses for John Honig and Evan Jones, on p. 4.

GRAUSTARK is pleased to resume trades with Conrad von Metzko, P. O. Box 4, San Diego, Calif. 92112, who publishes the excellent and erudite Costaguara.

NO CHANGE

"Don't be afraid of doing things
Especially, of course, for Kings."

- "King Hilary and the Beggarmen",
A. A. Milne

You are under no obligation to believe this story, though it is true. On the other hand, I am under an obligation to conceal the identities of its principals.

A local science-fiction fan is the son of a retired agent of a US intelligence agency. Last month, this agent told his relatives to get their passports in order, pack a bag or two, and prepare to leave the country at a moment's notice. He then phoned some old professional acquaintances and personal friends who commanded various US military bases. These conversations were inquiries on whether any alerts were in progress or prospect, or whether any rumors indicated that the military would be called on to put down disturbances in Washington connected with the impeachment crisis.

The answers were uniformly negative. Relieved, the agent phoned his offspring and said, "Unpack!"

As regular readers of GRAUSTARK are aware, I have for nearly a year been concerned about the same thing. I have, so to speak, known Richard M. Nixon ever since he was elected to Congress in 1946 from the district where I was then living. And in all that time he has shown a rugged tenacity, never quitting any project once he had set his hand to it. For this reason I fully expected him to resist impeachment with every means at his disposal, including summoning the army and dismissing Congress.

However, those GRAUSTARK readers who expected me to fill this issue with a spate of invective against Mr. Nixon now that he is out of office and powerless are going to be disappointed. President Gerald Ford has been a total supporter of President Nixon ever since the latter's first campaign for national office. Right up until his predecessor's resignation, Mr. Ford was defending his actions in the "Watergate" matter.

In his first address to the nation, President Ford said, "Over the past 5½ years...I have fully supported the outstanding foreign policy of President Nixon. This I intend to continue." This was evidenced in the Pentagon Papers case, which was the immediate cause of the creation of the "Plumbers" unit and the subsequent counter-espionage investigations in Dr. Fielding's office and at Watergate. And this is his long-time attitude, too. As far back as 11 February 1965, Marquis Childs wrote in his New York Post column that "Unless this new phase quickly produces evidence that we are starting to 'win' in Vietnam, the hard-liners such as Gerald Ford...will quickly move to attack." Representative Ford supported every Presidential move made to prosecute the war in Vietnam, from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 to the mass arrests of the 1971 May Day demonstrators, the "last hurrah" of the Peace Movement. He is an outspoken proponent of big military spending. Even his current plan to end inflation by drastically cutting federal spending will leave virtually untouched the Pentagon's appropriations.

Much has been said lately about an alleged governmental obligation to "tell the truth". But if this obligation conflicts with the national security of the United States of America, President Ford is just as determined as President Nixon to put the national security first. (See the quoted remarks of Assistant Secretary of Defense Sylvester, in the article "The Lost Cause - II" in this issue.) During the hearings to confirm his appointment as Vice President, Mr. Ford said he could envisage conditions under which he would halt court proceedings if the national security was involved. This was nothing that President Nixon in-

(continued on p. 12)

THE LOST CAUSE, - II

The first article in this series, published in GRAUSTARK #315, dealt with the Slaveholders' Rebellion of 1861-65. At first glance it seems rather odd to link to this rebellion the other notorious Lost Cause of American history, the Peace Movement of 1965-73. Certainly no American is likely to argue that both these Causes were right. A great many will simultaneously argue that one was right and the other wrong. But many people will maintain, as do these articles, that both were wrong. The two Lost Causes have in common a feature that overrides any differences between them and their supporters. Both were directed against the powers, authority, and destiny of the United States of America. This is the great moral consideration that links the Slaveholders' Rebellion and the Peace Movement.

The Peace Movement began with the April 1965 protest march on Washington by about 10,000 Pacifists, and it marked the end of the honeymoon produced by the Johnson landslide of the previous November. The subsequent years split first American liberalism, and then the Democratic Party, and nearly ruined both as effective political forces on the national level. Men and women who had marched together under the Kennedy and Johnson banners in 1960 and 1964 were to spend the next few years throwing insults, political oratory, laws, court verdicts, and in some cases bricks, bottles, and bullets at each other.

The opposition to the American war effort in Vietnam was even greater than the secessionist movement. The Slaveholders' Rebellion did not command the loyalties of a majority of the American population, or even of the southern population; it is even arguable that a majority of the south's white population was opposed to the Rebellion. But, by late 1967 or early 1968, a majority of the American people certainly seemed to be opposed to their country's military policies in southeastern Asia.

This majority was evidenced by relative turn-outs at pro-war and anti-war parades, and was confirmed even in the reports of pro-war newspapers. But, thanks to the management of the American political system, it was not allowed to become effective at the polls. The entire leadership of both political parties had gone on record in favor of the war when US intervention was authorized by the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of August 1964, and they proved effective in keeping down the Peace Movement within their own parties' ranks. Thus, the anti-war ferment in the streets was never communicated into the offices of government, except in a few instances such as Representatives Ryan, Abzug, and Drinan.

The adroit manipulation of dissent protected America's foreign and military policy interests. This reached its climax in 1972, when by adroit injections of political trickery the Committee to Re-Elect the President managed to scuttle the campaigns of Senator McGovern's rivals for the Democratic nomination. The Democratic Party promptly split among those who thought McGovern was a peace candidate and therefore supported him, those who thought he was a peace candidate and therefore opposed him, those who knew his pro-war record was as pronounced as his opponent's and therefore opposed him, and a perceptive handful such as New York City Councilman Matthew Troy, who headed both Senator McGovern's New York campaign and an organization called Support America's Vietnam Effort.

This, more generally, was the approach taken towards the entire Peace Movement by the government and press. They met the Peace Movement by ignoring it unless it demonstrated, and then they attacked it with everything from condemnatory editorials to bullets. And the war just went on. It is still going on, while the Peace Movement is already a part of history. At present, 172,000 US troops are stationed in Asia. The fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia is fiercer now than it was in 1973, and American money and equipment are deeply involved in the struggle. The

troops of the Saigon and Phnom Penh governments now in combat are just as much American troops as the Tories and Hessians of the American Revolution were British troops.

The utter collapse of the Peace Movement was dramatically demonstrated in October 1973 at the time of the Fourth Arab-Israeli War. Although direct American intervention was, and remains, a real possibility, nothing whatever was heard from the Pacifists. The crises in East Bengal and in Cyprus met the same reaction. Even a return of American troops to Indo-China could not animate this political corpse. When Senator Kennedy requested certain details about present American policies in Vietnam, Ambassador Graham Martin replied to an aide that it would be "the height of folly to permit Kennedy the tactical advantage of an honest and detailed answer". (New York Post, 19 April 1974) This is in line with a policy established 12 years ago by Arthur Sylvester, an Assistant Secretary of Defense of Kennedy's own party: "It's inherent in Government's right, if necessary, to lie to save itself when it's going up into nuclear war. This is so damn basic." Sylvester re-emphasized this to the press in 1966: "Look, if you think any American official is going to tell you the truth, then you're stupid. Did you hear that? - stupid!" (New York Times, 31 August 1966) A war cannot be conducted in the full glare of publicity, and men of both parties know it well.

Not only does the war in Vietnam continue despite a long and vehement campaign by the Peace Movement, but American troops may be more involved in it than most people think. American pilots flying from bases in Thailand are getting combat pay for flights into Cambodia. (New York Post, 26 July 1974) The American Ambassador to Cambodia, John Dean [?], gives regular military advice to the Phnom Penh government. (New York Times, 9 August 1974) Americans are even flying bombing strikes into South Vietnam. (New York Times, 7 August 1974) There can be no more telling indication of the utter collapse of the Peace Movement.

Barton M. Leiser got right to the heart of the matter in an article in the New York Times of 3 April 1974. "No incident in recent history," he wrote, "demonstrates the deterrent effect of the fear of death more vividly than the tragedy at Kent State University. The shots that rang out across the campus on May 4, 1970, killing four students and wounding nine more, reverberated throughout North America... millions of students went into shock, and an era of campus violence came to a sudden and dramatic end."

Yet, as America faces a new era of world hegemony, the danger is that the supporters of the dead Peace Movement will be as alienated as were the supporters of the dead Slaveholders' Rebellion in the last century. Just as many southern whites opted out of the mainstream of society to concentrate on their regional grievances, so many intellectuals and liberals, particularly students, have dropped out to concentrate on their own sense of alienation. Another Lost Cause myth is poisoning American political and intellectual life - as was shown by the fact that the Pacifist bloc in Congress not only led the campaign to impeach President Nixon, but tried again as it had since 1972 to impeach him on the grounds of his conduct of the war in Vietnam. Intellectuals cannot refuse to serve their country's imperial interests, and then claim that those interests are being served by brutes and morons. It should be obvious by now that the United States government has certain policies which it intends to carry into practice. It would rather have these policies made and implemented by intelligent, reasonable, humane men and women. But if intelligent, reasonable, and humane people refuse, and instead carry on about their Lost Cause, these policies will be made and implemented by stupid, fanatical brutes - but implemented they will be. The former members of the Peace Movement will have no one but themselves to blame when they then complain about the situation.

THE DIPLOMACY ASSOCIATION presents

THE DYNAMIC STALEMATE

by Robert Bryan Lipton

Apparently I am something of an authority on the subject of stalemates. I say this because I often receive letters asking for help in setting up stalemate positions, or asking if the enclosed positions are now stalemates.

Last year I received a letter from Douglas Reif, dated 8 October 1973. In it, he outlined a position he believed used a novel concept for stalemates. In his position, certain units must be active, as opposed to static, to maintain the stalemate. Within a few weeks' time, we agreed to call such stalemates "dynamic" in contrast to the "Static" stalemates in which all units hold or support.

A few weeks later, I spoke with John Boshara about Doug's letter. He said he assumed dynamic stalemates are rather obvious. When I pointed out I was only recently aware there were generalized rules for formulating stalemates, he said, "Well, if you don't know about them, it is possible almost no one does." We then discussed the situations under which dynamic stalemates occur.

The basic idea is somewhat simple. Normally, stalemates are achieved by units being in spaces the enemy may attack and by being capable of supporting those units, if necessary, with sufficient force to prevent dislodgment. In actuality, it is not mandatory to occupy the spaces; merely preventing the enemy from doing so is sufficient.

Consider, for example, this static stalemate:

1. Armies: Arm, Con, Naf, Por, Spa.
Fleets: Wes.
Supply Centers: Ank, Con, Por, Spa, Smy, Tun. (6)

By ordering A Por and F Wes S A Spa, this line holds when there are no enemy fleets in the Mediterranean or Black Sea. To become dynamic, assume Arm, Con, Naf and Spa are vacant with the supply centers still owned by you, and remove those units; add F Lyo, A Smy, A Syr and A Tun. By ordering A Por and F Wes S F Lyo-Spa(s.c.), A Tun-Naf, A Smy-Con and A Syr-Arm, the same spaces are controlled with the same number of units retaining the stalemate. Obviously, whenever the enemy fails to oppose a dynamic unit, the unit reverts to the static. In this dynamic example, either F Lyo-Spa(s.c.) or A Tun-Naf must succeed.

Often, the criteria for a dynamic stalemate are those: Look at each unit in a static stalemate that is holding. If, behind the stalemating power's lines, there is a vacant space bordering on the holding unit, then the holding unit is placed in that adjacent space, leaving the space vacant. The unit then moves into the original space and, if necessary, is supported by the units supporting the original position. Thus, multiple active units may be engaged in a dynamic stalemate.

Another type of dynamic stalemate is obtained in this manner:

2. Armies: None.
Fleets: Mid, Nat, Por.
Supply Centers: Bal, Liv, Lon, Por. (4)

Assuming there are no opposing forces in the west, this position holds by ordering F Por and F Nat S F Mid. When F Por is removed with F Eng and F Tri added, a different type of dynamic position is created because four units instead of three are required to maintain the same spaces. The orders are: F Mid-Por; F Eng and F Tri S F Nat-Mid.

In the preceding dynamic stalemate, the discovery process involves looking for units in static stalemates that border a single enemy unit. If the unit it is supporting is bordered by two unoccupied spaces behind the stalemate line, remove the unit on the front line facing the single enemy, order the supporting unit into the now vacated space; then, move in another unit with support sufficient to standoff enemy forces attacking the vacated space. Thus, this type of dynamic stalemate evolves.

In example 2, it is interesting that when F Mid is transferred to F Eng, the same spaces are again impregnable with three units.

The totality of dynamic positions is not something apparent to one skilled in the refinements of tactics but are a labor-of-love -- with a bit of luck and a lot of persistence.

THE DIPLOMACY A SOCIATION presents

THE DYNAMIC STALEMATE: AN ADDENDUM

by John J. Boshara

When Bob Lipton read his article "The Dynamic Stalemate" to me over-the-phone, I failed to mention there are dynamic positions that require fewer units than the comparable static positions, that is, positions controlling the same spaces. This occurs essentially in unique situations when the support of an opposing unit is capable of being cut -- though there are other configurations.

There are also situations where the stalemate is not possible unless the position is dynamic. Offhand, I do not have an original example of such a position. I therefore refer you to "Western Stalemate Positions" by Eric Verhelde in GRAUSTARK #313, position 3: where there is an enemy fleet in Berlin, A Kiel attacks Berlin; when there is an enemy army in Berlin, A Kiel supports A Munich.

An example of a different type is included in my article in the August 1974 issue of EL CONQUISTADOR, "Fundamental Stalemate Positions, IV", wherein F Spain (South Coast) in position 1 is dynamic because of the dual capability of its function: when there is an enemy fleet in Gascony, F Spain (South Coast) supports F Mid Atlantic; when there is an enemy army in Gascony, F Spain (South Coast) supports A Marseilles.

[EL CONQUISTADOR is postal Diplomacy's only justified, offset-type game-journal. It is published on the 10th of each month and usually runs 48 pages or more, including wargame material besides Diplomacy. Subscriptions are \$5.00 per year: Mr. Gordon Anderson, Viking Systems, 24 North Wabash Ave., Suite 823, Chicago, ILL 60602. As a courtesy to GRAUSTARK readers, immediate subscribers may request that their subscription commence with the August issue (a very special issue for "GITEX 74") for which there will not be the usual extra charge for back issues.]

PAID YOUR TDA DUES YET, OR LATELY?

Everyone is welcome to join THE DIPLOMACY ASSOCIATION and, unfortunately, it is again time to pay the annual dues of \$1.00. THE DIPLOMACY ASSOCIATION is postal Diplomacy's first organization open to everyone and provides a host of free services to members, publishers and hobbyists in general, in addition to cooperating with Mr. Allan B. Calhamer and Games Research Inc. in clarifying rules and promoting the game. TDA also initiates projects designed to publicize the hobby and the game. Checks should be made payable and mailed to: THE DIPLOMACY ASSOCIATION, c/o Mr. John J. Boshara, Apt. 1021, 155 West 68th St., New York, N. Y. 10023.

THE MINISTRY OF MISCELLANY

Mark Zimmermann has pointed out that the soccer standings problem published in GRAUSTARK #315, p. 36, does not have a unique solution. On the basis of those standings, four possible sets of scores for the game can be made up. When originally looking at the problem, I seem to have found only those solutions for which the score of the Ireland-Scotland game was 1-0.

GRAUSTARK's clearance sale of back issues is still on, and will last until the end of September. The usual back issue price is 10 for \$1, with a special price of 50¢ for the oversize issues #296, 300, and 315. But until the end of next month all available issues of GRAUSTARK and FREEDONIA are 5¢ each, with the oversize issues 25¢. These issues of GRAUSTARK are available: 137, 199, 200, 202, 206, 248-250, 253, 257, 258, 271, 273-276, 280, 283, 285, 286, and 291-315. Also available are back issues of FREEDONIA, a bulletin formerly published here for the postal play of the game Origins of World War II. Available FREEDONIAS are 36-57; after #57 it was merged with GRAUSTARK.

Subscriptions to GRAUSTARK, the oldest magazine of postal Diplomacy, are 12 issues for \$2.00 in the USA and Canada, and 8 for \$2.00 or £1.00 elsewhere.

Diplomacy was designed by Allan B. Calhamer and is published by Games Research Inc. Origins of World War II and Frigate were designed by James Dunnigan; the former is published by Avalon-Hill Inc. and the latter by Simulations Publications Inc. SPI also publishes Fall of Rome, designed by John Young and Redmond Simonson.

So far all the entries in the postal Frigate games announced in #314 have come in from New York City readers. But three weeks ago SPI began shipping out mail-ordered copies, and I expect that shortly entries will start coming in from out of town. I will then begin matching local with out-of-town players. The Battle of Cape Pear seems to be the most popular scenario.

In addition to the optional rules announced in #314, the postal Frigate games will be played under Optional Rule 6.63, concerning attack strengths when ships are afoul. This rule accurately contrasts the British, American, and Dutch emphasis on gunnery with the French and Spanish preference for boarding tactics. Optional Rule 7.23 will not be used.

All GRAUSTARK readers received #315 by 3rd-class mail; readers not currently active in games got #314 in that bundle also. Since 3rd-class mail is slower, your copy may have been rather late. However, it should have arrived by the time this issue gets to you. If it hasn't, please let me know at once. And, since 3rd-class mail is often returned if undeliverable, this may be my first information that some addresses on the list are no longer valid. In #317 I will list people whose copies of #315 came back, and ask for readers' help in locating them.

This is
O At
P Great
E Intervals
R This
A Appears
T To
I Inflamm
O Optic
N Nerves
588

NO CHANGE (continued from p. 6)

vented. In 1964 Juri Raus called Erik Heine an agent of the Soviet secret police; both men were Estonian emigrants resident in the United States. Heine sued Raus for slander, but Raus, a CIA agent refused to testify. The federal courts upheld this refusal and dismissed the suit, claiming that "activities by the CIA to protect its foreign intelligence sources are within the power granted by Congress to the agency". (New York Daily News, 9 December 1966)

Thus, the awesome powers of the President in the fields of foreign relations and national security have passed unimpaired from President Nixon to President Ford. So, after the end of the "honeymoon", will the enmity held by the Democratic majority in Congress. If this majority exceeds the two-thirds level in the November elections, we might even see another impeachment attempt next year.

We might see worst. In an article in GRAUSTARK #303, I maintained that the 1787 Constitution is now functionally obsolete and that, whatever reverence it may receive as a relic of our nation's birth, it cannot be regarded as an operative instrument of American law. Nothing in the subsequent months has changed this conviction. Yet the 1787 Constitution insists that "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." Gerald Ford had voted to increase the salary of the Vice President, not long before he was appointed to that post. It only remains for some barrack lawyer in Congress to claim that Ford was never lawfully Vice President, and cannot now lawfully be President. Look for this to happen about the time that President Ford commits US troops to some trouble spot, or starts clamping down on domestic spending for social purposes, or vetoes, as he soon may do, the Freedom of Information Act. (New York Post, 14 August 1974)

Under these circumstances, I do not propose to repudiate the positions I have taken in recent GRAUSTARKS, and particularly in this and the preceding issue concerning America's place in world affairs. Everything in President Ford's political record and present policies indicates that this is the only course of wisdom and prudence.

GRAUSTARK #316

John Boardman
234 East 19th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11226
U. S. A.



RURAL AMERICA



FIRST CLASS MAIL

Derek Nelson
18 Grand Blvd.
Scarborough, Ontario
CANADA

328

And now - DYNAMIC statements!
(discussed by Bob Lipton and
John Eschara for The Diplomacy
Association - see p. 9)